

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO BELARUSAN
INDEPENDENCE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, March 26, 1995, the Belarusian American Association, Inc., in New Jersey will commemorate the 77th anniversary of the Proclamation of the Belarusian Democratic Republic at the Hyatt Regency in New Brunswick, NJ. It will be a great honor and a privilege for me to participate in this important event.

Mr. Speaker, I believe it is particularly important at this moment in history that we proclaim our strong support for the Republic of Belarus and the other Newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union. The ongoing Russian military action in Chechnya raises serious questions about the possibility of imperialistic designs by Russia on former nations under its empire—whether Czarist or Soviet. President Yeltsin, whose control over the situation seems to be less than secure, has bowed to nationalist and militarist forces in Moscow on the Chechnya question. While the official status of Chechnya as a part of the Russian Federation is different from the other independent former Soviet Republics, such as Belarus, the Yeltsin government has created a very troubling precedent. There are clearly forces in Russia that seek to reassert control over the neighboring countries.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the United States has sought to provide economic assistance to the Newly Independent States. Amid the pressures that many of these states are now under because of structural economic problems, ethnic tensions and the threat of Russian imperialism, we must maintain a strong commitment to helping these emerging nations achieve a democratic political system and a market economy. For nearly half a century, we devoted considerable sums to containing the Soviet threat. Now that the Soviet Union has collapsed, we have the opportunity, with much more modest levels of spending, to invest in the long-term stability of these formerly captive nations.

Mr. Speaker, it is actually on March 25 that Belarusians throughout the world salute the sacrifices and bravery of the members of the Council of the Belarusian Democratic Republic, who in 1918 liberated their country from the harsh and oppressive Czarist and Soviet rule. Representatives of the United Councils of the First Belarusian Convention, meeting in the capital city of Minsk [Minsk], issued a proclamation of independence of the Belarusian National Republic, adopted a national flag with three horizontal stripes—white, red and white—and received widespread international recognition. For the first time since 1795, the Belarusian nation re-emerged as an independ-

ent state. Despite the hardships from the First World War and the revolutionary turmoil in neighboring Russia, the Belarusian language, culture, and national identity flourished.

Unfortunately, the freedom and independence of the Belarusian nation did not last long. In 1921, Russia's Bolshevik regime invaded and conquered the Newly Independent State and renamed it the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. For the next 70 years, the Belarusian people endured a totalitarian Communist regime, denied the most basic civil and political rights. Millions of Belarusian nationals were exterminated. Although the Byelorussian SSR was officially considered a member of the United Nations since 1945, the country was in fact politically and militarily dominated by Moscow, with the Belarusians' aspirations for self-government and independence completely subverted.

The Belarusian Parliament initially declared its independence back in July 1990. Following the attempted coup against Soviet President Gorbachev in August 1991, the Speaker of the Belarusian Supreme Council, Stanislav Shuskevich invited Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk to Belarus in December 1991 to finally bury the moribund Soviet Union. In its place was established the Commonwealth of Independent States [CIS] with Minsk as its administrative seat. Although the Belarusian Parliament, as many other emerging East European democracies, was dominated by former Communists, protections for Belarusian culture, as well as basic human rights, were enacted. On June 23, 1994, Belarus held its first multiparty presidential elections since its independence, with a runoff election on July 10, 1994. The winner, Aleksandr Lukashenka, was a former Communist Party official and former head of the parliament's Anti-Corruption Committee. The Helsinki Commission, which observed the elections, proclaimed that the elections were conducted in conformance with international practices and that the results reflected the freely expressed will of the electorate.

Mr. Speaker, since my wife Sarah is part Belarusian, I have had the opportunity to become particularly familiar with this proud people. My district, the Sixth District of New Jersey, is home to a significant Belarusian-American community. Since the fall of the Soviet Union, Americans in general have had the opportunity to learn more about this distinct land and its culture. In 1994 President Clinton visited the Belarusian capital, and a variety of United States public and private sector initiatives have been launched in Belarus. Let us resolve to continue to improve the economic, security, and cultural ties between the great peoples of the United States and the Republic of Belarus.

STATEMENT ON TAYLOR EMERGENCY
TIMBER SALVAGE SALE
AMENDMENT

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Taylor emergency timber salvage sale amendment. This legislation responds to the 33 lives lost fighting forest fires last year; it responds to the \$1 billion spent by the taxpayer fighting high-intensity out-of-control forest fires; it responds to millions of dollars in revenues forgone by Federal and State governments; and it responds to the environmental disaster facing our Nation's forests by prescribing clearly what must be done to begin to alleviate our national forest health problem.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment mandates the removal of disease- or insect-invested trees, dead, damaged, or down trees, or trees affected by fire or insect attack. This legislation includes trees imminently susceptible to fire or insect attack that refers to any area in which 10 percent or more of the conifer basal area has been lost to drought, insect, or disease related mortality in the last 10 years.

This amendment also mandates removal, without regard to size limitations or retention standards where removal is necessary for the health, protection or restoration of the forest. Because the amendment addresses an emergency situation, it necessarily encompasses forests, such as those impacted by the California spotted owl report or the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project report.

In spite of these requirements, environmental concerns will be met. U.S. Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas and his staff reviewed the amendment, suggested modifications, and evaluated the Forest Service's technical and operational capability to meet its requirements. The amendment neither authorizes salvage timber sales on lands specifically protected by Congress, nor does it forgo environmental requirements. An environmental assessment must be prepared which will satisfy the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act.

Mr. Speaker, the people of my district and my State need our national forests to be managed properly. This legislation will begin to alleviate this urgent problem. I urge my colleagues to support the Taylor emergency timber salvage sale amendment.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

IN PRAISE OF PAUL HARVEY'S COMMENTS ABOUT THE BELEAGUED OIL AND GAS IN- DUSTRY

HON. ERNEST J. ISTOOK, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. ISTOOK. Mr. Speaker, recently a column by fellow Oklahoman Paul Harvey was published which effectively highlights the problems faced by our Nation's domestic oil and gas enterprises. I commend this column to my colleagues in the hope that Mr. Harvey's wise words, born of experience, will be heeded as we consider legislation affecting this vital industry this session.

[From the Daily Oklahoman, Mar. 10, 1995]

NATION'S OIL INDUSTRY CONTINUES TO SUFFER
(By Paul Harvey)

Our nation's balance of trade with other nations is unbalanced in their favor largely because of all the foreign oil we are buying—needlessly.

While drilling rigs sit idle in Texas, Oklahoma and 28 other states, our country continues to import from other countries more than half of all the oil we use. Meanwhile, the administration persists in maintaining policies that make it impossible for stateside oil companies to compete.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has persistently refused even to consider a tariff on imports, which would "level the playing field." The White House has declined even to consider initiatives to bolster our own oil industry, to stimulate our own production.

Denise Bode, president of the Independent Petroleum Association of America, is outraged. She predicts "a fire storm" in the oil and gas-producing states.

The American Petroleum Institute, convinced it will get nothing from the White House, is turning for help to Congress. The eight-member Oklahoma congressional delegation is seeking remedial legislation.

Sens. Bob Dole, R-Kan., and Don Nickles, R-Ponca City, are offering a parallel proposal to the Senate. What they seek is a \$3-a-barrel tax credit for existing and new marginal oil wells, phasing out when the market prices hit \$20 a barrel.

It can be argued that our nation is vulnerable again to being held hostage by Middle East potentates, who could cut off our oil within hours in the event of confrontation. That is so.

But a poor boy who grew up in Tulsa is more urgently anxious about the prospect of losing our nation's limited reserves forever.

Underground oil is not a "pool" of liquid. Mostly, it is suspended in sand or porous rock. Over time, even under applied water pressure, the flow dwindles, until one day, you have wells producing perhaps only three barrels a day.

After time, that three-barrel well will not pay its way because of cheap imports. If you plug that well, and later effort to re-drill the same well might cost \$5 million, which is utterly unrealistic. So, that oil is gone forever.

Domestic United States oil production is the lowest it has been in 40 years—500,000 jobs have disappeared in the oil industry in the past 10 years. Twenty-two thousand have been eliminated in just the two Clinton years.

Considering those numbers, a tax credit to encourage production is one of the best investments our country could make.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR "ART" HOLLINGSWORTH

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur "Art" Hollingsworth. Mr. Hollingsworth is retiring after more than 21 years of public service in Rohnert Park, CA, which is located within the district I am privileged to represent. His dedication and commitment to improve the lives of the people of Rohnert Park is appreciated by those who have worked with him over the years, and by many who have benefited from his efforts.

Art spent more than 13 years on the Rohnert Park City Council, including three terms as mayor. He was a member of the city's planning commission for 8 years, and served for 2 years as its chairman. Having served on a city council myself, I know that these years were filled with lots of hard work, countless meetings, and long work days.

Despite this, however, Art's commitment to the community did not end with his official city duties. He also involved himself in a variety of local nonprofit activities and youth programs. Art was an advocate for our youth and worked to raise money for local high school athletic activities. In addition, he was a leader in many professional community groups, including the Rohnert Park Chamber of Commerce where he served as president for two terms.

Mr. Speaker, Art Hollingsworth has made many contributions to his community through his hard work and dedication. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting his efforts today, and in wishing him, and his family, all the best in the future.

IN HONOR OF FORMER REP- RESENTATIVE D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues information concerning the naming of the main building of the Locust Grove campus of Germanna Community College of Virginia in honor of Congressman D. French Slaughter, Jr. The special dedication ceremony will take place on April 21, 1995, in Locust Grove, VA.

French Slaughter is a 20-year veteran of the Virginia General Assembly and was the chief patron of the State Community College Act of 1966. In 1969 he was a key leader in founding Germanna Community College upon the distinctive historical 100 acre site it now occupies. Upon retiring from the House of Representatives in 1991, he donated his personal papers and other memorabilia to the college. This collection will be on display at the dedication.

Our colleague worked hard to create educational opportunities for all people. He provided vision, support, and strong leadership in

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pursuing this goal. His efforts were key in helping so many individuals in quest of a dream; a dream of higher education which, to many, became a reality.

Germanna Community College is providing a fitting tribute to our former colleague who worked so hard and achieved much success in the pursuit of education for the people of Virginia.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 8, UNITED STATES CODE, "ALIENS AND NA- TIONALITY"

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to revise and codify certain general and permanent laws, related to aliens and nationality, as title 8 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code.

This bill is intended to make no substantive change in the existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill should contact the Judiciary Committee document clerk in room B-29 of the Cannon House Office Building. The telephone number is 225-0408. In addition, a section-by-section summary—containing reviser's notes and tables—of the bill, may be obtained through Edward F. Willett, Jr., Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515-6711.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the House Judiciary Committee no later than June 15, 1995.

TALENT IRRIGATION DISTRICT LICENSE

HON. WES COOLEY

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which allows the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to grant the Talent Irrigation District, which is in my district in Jackson County, OR, an extension of its hydro project construction commencement deadline.

The project is a 2.4-megawatt powerhouse, planned as an attachment to the existing Emigrant Dam, on the Emigrant River in southern Oregon. Low water conditions in the Emigrant River resulting from 8 years of continuous drought in Oregon have caused the irrigation district to reevaluate the project's operating plan. I believe granting an extension in this case will enable local officials to better configure this project to maximize power production

and fish enhancement in light of the reduced water flows in the Emigrant River.

Construction of the existing Emigrant Dam was completed in 1959. It is a structural height of 176 feet and impounds 39,000 acre feet of water, which is delivered to about 8,000 users, irrigating approximately 30,000 acres.

On May 24, 1989, FERC issued a construction license to the Talent Irrigation District for the hydro project extension at Emigrant Dam. The license required construction to commence within 2 years—by May 24, 1991. In January 1991, the district requested and received a 2-year extension of the construction commencement deadline, until May 14, 1993, citing the need to consult further with the Bureau of Reclamation and continue negotiating a power sales agreement.

All negotiations were completed by April 1992, but the low flow conditions in the Emigrant River caused the Talent Irrigation District to postpone the commencement of construction and reevaluate the hydro project's proposed operating plan. When the 2-year extension expired on May 24, 1993, FERC canceled the license.

In order to commence with this project, the district needs its license reinstated and additional time to carefully evaluate the operating plan for the Emigrant hydro project and adjust it to perform better under low water conditions, both for power production and fish enhancement. The Federal Power Act, however, only allows FERC to grant one 2-year extension to the district, which is granted in 1991. Therefore, legislation is required to authorize FERC to extend the deadline further.

The legislation I am introducing today reinstates the Talent Irrigation District license and grants the district up to 4 years to begin construction.

CONGRATULATING JILL MOSS GREENBERG—MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME HONOREE

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise today to recognize an outstanding citizen of Prince George's County, MD. Ms. Jill Moss Greenberg, a resident of Hyattsville, was recently named one of six women throughout the entire State of Maryland to be inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

I have known Jill for a number of years and have worked very closely with her on the passage of the Americans with Disabilities Act, as well as in my capacity as chairman of the Helsinki Commission in seeking the release of Jewish refuseniks from the former Soviet Union. Over the years she has been instrumental in forging change throughout our country, our State, our Nation and on the international level—change that has benefited the lives of many people. She is truly worthy of this honor.

Recently, Ms. Andrea Novotny of the Prince George's Journal wrote of the outstanding contributions Jill Moss Greenberg has made in garnering this recognition and I am pleased to

share this article with my colleagues and urge them all to join me in congratulating one of Maryland's Women's Hall of Fame honorees—Jill Moss Greenberg.

HONOREE RECALLS HER ACTIVIST PAST

(By Andrea Novotny)

Twenty years ago, women could not have credit cards in their name and faced expulsion from school for running on the "boys' track."

But Jill Moss Greenberg, 52, of Hyattsville, a self-described civil rights and feminist pioneer, worked to change those and other gender, race and socio-economic inequities. She is one of six women who on Tuesday were named honorees of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame, established by the Maryland Commission for Women in 1985.

"People don't even think of it now. But it was a hard fight to get to where we are today. . . . No one should be a second-class citizen. We are working to create a society where no one is marginalized and no one is a footnote. The whole is greater than the parts, and every individual has the potential of creating great change," Greenberg said.

"There are a lot of laws on the books, but it is a constant struggle to make them real in the lives of everyday people. We have to assure that those accomplishments remain and that we continue to go forward for the rest."

Greenberg began tackling social problems as a teenager, joining the Civil Rights movement while still in junior high school. By middle school, she was volunteering on the presidential campaign of Adlai Stevenson, who she believed shared her vision of civil liberty.

Greenberg's efforts with a friend to remove barriers for the disabled led to the creation of one of the first preschools for disabled children in the United States. She was in her junior year in college.

"From the time I was very young, my family raised me with the values that each person could make a difference. Something can always be done about social inequities," Greenberg said.

She now works as director of multicultural education at the Mid-Atlantic Equity Consortium, providing assistance to school systems in five states on issues involving gender and race. "Racial minorities and women not only have a glass ceiling, but they have to clean it too," Greenberg noted. "As Frederick Douglass said, 'you can't have change without a struggle.'"

Greenberg, a Maryland resident for 24 years, led the effort to form the county's Commission for Women in 1972. At that time she was also working with the state's Commission for Women to help women participate in the legislative process.

Greenberg played a significant role in the passage of the Maryland Equal Rights Amendment, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and Title IX, a federal law that requires federally funded schools to provide equal opportunities in athletics for male and female students.

But overcoming barriers wasn't easy.

"So many people opposed civil rights and civil equity back then," Greenberg recalled. She first had to win the support of former Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman, who was expelled from high school for running on the school's only track, then designated for boys.

"People thought Title IX would defeminize females and demasculinize males. Other congressmen said if it became law, our daughters would have to shower with boys. But

they were missing the point. It wasn't just about athletic equity, it was about learning to win and lose and letting others experience the things that prepared them for life," Greenberg said. "The education girls receive determines their employment and life-long existence."

"Our goal now is not just to put different genders, races and cultures in a classroom, but to have them treated equally within that environment," Greenberg said. She learned cultural and religious sensitivity working with the county school system's task forces on black male achievement and multicultural education and serving on the regional board of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

Greenberg founded the Maryland Women's History Project and the Black History at Your Door Step Project to recognize historical contributions of women and members of racial minorities.

"In a 500-page social studies text-book, only seven pages were dedicated to women. When women finally won suffrage, 75 years ago, the books said they were 'given' the vote—not that they achieved it through great struggle," Greenberg said.

"We need to create respect for each other so we can understand and value diversity."

Greenberg cautions against oversimplifying complex issues facing today's multicultural society and she says finding solutions is an ongoing challenge.

"Do we stand for what our country is about or what is comfortable? We need to be able to have the courage to stand up for our convictions," Greenberg said. "We still see a lot of inequity, but when people who share the same vision work together, they become a powerful force in creating change."

GUAM COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to state my strong support of the continued funding for the National Endowment of the Arts and the National Endowment of the Humanities.

In its 29-year history, the NEA has awarded over 100,000 grants for music, theater, dance, arts, education, and outreach to many communities across the country. The Federal Government's elimination of the funding of these agencies would greatly affect the lives of many people, especially children, throughout the Nation and especially on Guam. The Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities Agency [CAHA] would stand to lose a great deal because Guam does not have a large enough population base to commercialize the arts and humanities.

I would like to point out the important contributions that the NEA and the NEH have provided for us on Guam. In 1994, Guam received the basic State grant annual funding of \$201,000, which is subgranted to applicant on Guam who apply to CAHA to do artistic community-related projects. In addition, CAHA received a grant of \$10,000 from the Folk Arts Program to support the Folk Arts Apprentice Program.

In 1993, CAHA received a grant of \$100,000 from the NEA to support the continued development of a Chamorro culture village in the village of Inarajan. During that same year CAHA also received a grant of \$17,600 from the Folks Arts Program to support a survey to identify, document, and form a consortium among builders and navigators of traditional sea-faring canoes in the Micronesian Island communities. The termination of funding for the NEA and the NEH would deprive CAHA of its ability to do its job—that of supporting funds to community artists and organizations and subsequently monitoring the development of these projects.

I would like to bring to your attention what Guam could lose if the funds for the NEA and the NEH were to be eliminated: Funding for the Guam Symphony Society; folks arts, masters of traditional art apprenticeship program funding for the arts in Education Program—taking art into the schools; grants for the Isla Center for the Arts; college crafts program at Gef Pa'go, Chamorro Cultural Village; funding for the University of Guam Theater and Music Department; funding for the consortium for the Pacific Arts and Culture which brings the Mis-soula Children's Theater to Guam grants to Media arts, literary arts, performing arts, visual arts, and folks arts; and grants to artist fellowships.

CAHA's mission has been to show case our culture and make people understand its importance to our island. The whole point of the arts and humanities programs, which CAHA supports, is to create an opportunity for people to expand their views and knowledge about the various cultures which constitute the melting pot of America. The very existence of the CAHA, is threatened without the funding provided by the NEA and the NEH. The opportunity that CAHA affords the community to engage on a larger scale also would be gone.

In fiscal year 1995, Guam was the only jurisdiction in the United States to have all grant applications approved as well as to receive an additional grant. By these actions, the NEA and the NEH have recognized Guam's outstanding record of funding artists and projects important to our community.

Finally, I would like to commend the fine work that CAHA has accomplished in years past and to congratulate Ms. Deborah Bordallo on her recent appointment as executive director to the Guam Council on the Arts and Humanities. With the renewed funding from the NEA and the NEH, we, on Guam, will work hard toward supporting CAHA for many generations to come.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
ROBERT M. OLSON, JUDGE OF
THE LOS ANGELES SUPERIOR
COURT**

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Honorable Robert M. Olson, judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court, will retire from the bench on April 7, 1995.

Judge Olson has served more than 22 years as a Los Angeles Superior Court judge, and is currently the third ranking judge in terms of seniority in that court.

The majority of Judge Olson's judicial career has been spent in the Los Angeles Superior Court's northeast district in Pasadena, where he has twice served as supervising judge of the district. Since January 1990, Judge Olson has served in a satellite courtroom of the northeast district located in the Alhambra courthouse.

Mr. Speaker, throughout his judicial career, Judge Olson has demonstrated the highest level of personal integrity and conduct. He has always shown a great respect for the law and he has consistently performed his judicial duties with compassion, sensitivity, and courtesy.

He was always regarded with the highest esteem by the Los Angeles legal community. He has a lot of heart, a wonderful temperament, and a well-honed sense of humor.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to recognize Superior Court Judge Robert M. Olson before my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives upon his retirement from the bench.

ANOTHER MEDICAL BREAK- THROUGH BY VA MEDICAL RE- SEARCHER

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I was very pleased to see news reports this week about an important scientific advance for people who are paralyzed.

Stories in the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun and other papers described the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System—a new computerized device that can help some people with spinal cord injuries regain use of their hands.

I was absolutely delighted to learn of this exciting work, because I believe it will bring hope to thousands of people who have lost so much through catastrophic injury.

But I was also pleased by this news because it reflects the tremendous value of an outstanding research program that has not received the recognition it is due.

This development for paralyzed persons—like many other medical advances—came from the research program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Unfortunately, the public is not well informed about the work of VA scientists and researchers. They do not know that, over the years, VA research has established an impressive record for achieving health care improvements for disabled veterans, while bringing scientific advances for the society at large.

VA researchers are responsible for breakthroughs such as the first effective drug treatment for schizophrenia, the pioneer kidney and liver transplants, the first cardiac pacemaker implant, and development of the scientific basis for computer assisted CAT scanning—which revolutionized diagnostic medicine.

This program is one of the most cost-effective approaches to research anywhere in the medical world. It is based on a clinician-investigator approach, under which most of VA's scientists work in patient care programs, as well as in their laboratories.

Our Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the entire VA research family. On this day, I especially commend the members of the VA research team that led the way in developing the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System, and to their colleagues in the academic world and the private sector.

We should take pride in the achievements of our VA medical researchers. This is a program that deserves our recognition and support as it seeks to improve the lives of all Americans.

There follows the article which appeared on the front page of the Washington Post yesterday morning:

[From the Washington Post, Mar. 21, 1995]

**EVERY MOVEMENT COUNTS—DEVICE GIVES
QUADRIPLEGICS A CHANCE TO GRASP**

(By Paul W. Valentine)

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Slowly, laboriously, his brow knitted in concentration, Kevin Hara picked up the pen in his right hand, positioned it firmly between his thumb and first finger and scribbled his name.

A few months ago, Hara, 21, a Georgetown University student who was paralyzed below the shoulders in a 1991 trampoline accident, could not move his hands or fingers.

Now, with an experimental electrical stimulator implanted in his chest to bypass his injured spinal cord and activate hand muscles, he is able to write, grasp a cup, shave, brush his teeth and tap out letters on a computer keyboard.

Hara was one of three quadriplegic patients who gathered at the Veterans Administration Medical Center today to demonstrate the new technology, called the Neuroprosthetic Hand Grasp System.

Medical investigators in Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Palo Alto, Calif., and Melbourne, Australia, hope to get U.S. Food and Drug Administration approval of the experimental technology within a year and put it on the medical market within five years.

"It's made a big difference in my life," Hara said. "I'm able to do more, but it's also improved my confidence." A junior, he said he hopes to become a physician and specialize in psychiatry.

Restoring the ability to do things "the rest of us take for granted" is often slow and halting, with rewards measured in minuscule improvements day to day, said Peter H. Gorman, the neurologist who heads the Baltimore program.

"After you break your neck," said Jo Heiden, 30, of Arlington, a quadriplegic who was injured in a fall 11 years ago, "anything you can do to get some independence back is important."

Besides the patients in Baltimore, an additional 21 are enrolled in similar programs in the other cities. The implant surgery and long follow-up therapy for patients to learn how to use the muscle stimulator costs about \$35,000, doctors said.

Restoring muscular activity for paralyzed patients is not new. Paraplegics since the late 1970s have used external stimulators on their legs to help them walk.

But the technology demonstrated today is the only one using a surgically implanted stimulator to restore functional movements

in the hands and fingers of quadriplegics, according to Gorman, chief of rehabilitative services at the VA hospital in Baltimore. He also is an assistant professor of neurology at the University of Maryland Medical Center.

The implant program is not suitable for all paralyzed patients. Of the 90,000 people with quadriplegic spinal cord injuries in the United States, Gorman said, only about 14,000 might be eligible—those able to move their shoulders and bend their elbows but not use their hands.

Another important factor, Gorman said, is to be "highly motivated to try the new technology."

In spinal cord injuries, "the brain is no longer able to send messages to the nerves in the arm," said W. Andrew Eglseider, an orthopedic surgeon who performed the implants on Hara, Heiden and Jeanette Semon last year.

The new technology, he said, "sends signals to the muscles directly, in effect, bypassing the patient's damaged nerve system."

An electrical stimulator smaller than a cassette is implanted in the upper chest and connected to a series of wires that are embedded in the arm from the shoulder almost to the wrist. The wires are attached to seven electrodes that are sewn into paralyzed forearm muscles that control the hand.

The stimulator is attached outside the body to a computerized radio transmitter control unit that the patient attaches to the back of a wheelchair. The control unit also is attached by wire to another device taped to the chest and shoulder.

By moving the shoulder up and down or backward and forward, the patient signals the control unit to send electrical impulses through the stimulator and down into the arm muscles to activate finger and hand movement.

After the surgery, patients are hospitalized for three to four weeks. Then slowly they begin months of physical therapy, learning "grasp patterns" and "integrating them into their daily routine," said Linda M. Marshall, chief of occupational therapy at the VA medical center.

The Baltimore program is funded by a \$170,000 grant from the Department of Veterans Affairs and involved no cost to the three patients.

Similarly, programs in the other five cities are funded by the department, the National Institute of Disability and Rehabilitation Research and NeuroControl Corp., of Cleveland, maker of the stimulator device.

The three Baltimore patients, sitting side by side in wheelchairs eagerly displayed their newly recovered skills.

Semon, 30, a Department of Agriculture budget analyst who lives in Chantilly, leaned forward, picked up a fork and pierced a pink ball of Play-Doh on a plate.

"Yum," she said, pretending to take a bite.

Heiden, a computer software engineer, typed a quick message on a computer keyboard with one finger. That may not seem much, she said, but before the implant surgery, she could only jab at the keyboard with a broken pencil wedged in a splint on her arm.

"My typing speed has increased tremendously," she said.

"I can load and unload paper for my printer, too."

PROTECTING OUR NATION'S FLAG

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, because of my longstanding support to affirm the right of State legislatures and the U.S. Congress to protect the American flag, I am proud to once again be an original introducer today of a constitutional amendment declaring that Congress and the States shall have the power to prohibit the act of physical desecration of the American flag.

This is not the first time the House will consider this resolution. As my colleagues may recall, on June 21, 1990, the House fell just 34 votes short of the two-thirds vote required to approve this constitutional amendment. Since that time, 44 States have passed resolutions calling on Congress to give them the opportunity to ratify an amendment to the Constitution protecting the flag—6 more than the 38 States needed for ratification.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that on the 50th anniversary of the historic flag-raising atop two Jima's Mount Suribachi, that we reintroduce this amendment to protect our flag from desecration. On this occasion we remember the 75,000 marines who fought for 36 days in one of the most grueling battles of World War II, a time when "uncommon valor was a common virtue." We honor the nearly 7,000 men who made the ultimate sacrifice for their country during the fight for the island, and the countless others wounded in this campaign.

In memory of those who fought that battle, we have erected the U.S. Marine Corps War Memorial in Arlington, VA, where the moving re-creation of that famous flag-raising stands with the glorious Stars and Stripes atop the flagpole. It stands as a memorial not only to the Americans who served so bravely in that battle, but for all Americans who marched in battle behind the Stars and Stripes to restore freedom and protect the ideals which our great flag symbolizes.

Few things dishonor their memory more than acts of desecration of the American flag.

Our flag waves across the United States as a symbol of freedom and democracy and as a constant reminder of those who paid the ultimate price in service to their country. Casting contempt on the flag is the same, in my view, as casting contempt upon our Constitution and all the values of our great Nation for which it stands—liberty, equality, and justice for all. On battlefields throughout our Nation's history many lives have been lost and much pain and suffering endured by those committed to the defense of these values. To desecrate the flag is to cast contempt upon these brave men and women who carried our flag into battle with them; soldiers who have fought so bravely and offered their lives to protect the freedoms which we enjoy today and the promise of a free future for our children.

The United States stands as an example of freedom and justice for all to follow. The American flag remains a symbol throughout the world of that freedom and justice. It has inspired ordinary Americans to make extraordinary sacrifice, and should be respected and

protected always. I urge my colleagues to join me in cosponsoring and supporting this amendment.

A TRIBUTE TO 13 GOOD SAMARITANS

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, please let the record show that I submit these remarks jointly with my colleague, the Hon. ROBERT C. SCOTT of Virginia.

Too often we fail to recognize the good things today's youth do. We are always quick to criticize them, but unfortunately are often slow to offer praise when it is deserved. We want to change that today.

Thirteen children from Newport News deserve special recognition for an extraordinarily good deed. While playing a game of chase on a recent Sunday afternoon, the youngsters witnessed the mugging of a 75-year-old woman. As the mugger sprinted away from the scene of the crime, the children, some as young as 5, gave chase to the suspect. They followed the suspect for two blocks, eventually leading police to the spot where he was hiding. The kids also showed police a nearby truck where the suspect had thrown the woman's purse.

These 13 kids are a shining example of the good things that are happening in our communities. Unfortunately, we have the tendency to only focus on the negative. The children could have easily ignored Edna Moss' cries for help and continued playing. Instead, they chose not to let the crime go unnoticed. Mrs. Moss is probably correct in her belief that the police may not have been able to catch the thief if it were not for the actions of the kids.

We want to take this opportunity to enter each of the 13 youngsters names in the RECORD. They are Calvin Williams, age 12; Maurice Williams, 11; Jamar Williams, 7; Shawn Stephenson, 8; Phillip Gayles, 12; Delvin Johnson, 13; August Taylor, 12; Antonio Bell, 5; Shenell Pressley; Demarcus Gardner, 9; Michael Carter, 6; Tierra Davies, 5; and Akeem Tate, 8.

We are pleased that so many people in the community, from local business owners to the Newport News City Council, have recognized the deeds of these 13 good Samaritans. ABC's "Prime Time Live" also has done a feature on the children that was broadcast nationwide. They truly deserve the recognition.

JULIAN AND ELISE WAGER HONORED FOR ENTIRE FAMILY'S COMMITMENT TO COMMUNITY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues two of my constituents who exemplify what it

means to be concerned, community activists—Julian and Elise Wager.

Mr. Speaker, contrary to some people's belief, great neighborhoods don't just happen. They are created through the hard work of hundreds and thousands of community members joining together in common cause.

Astoria, Queens, is just such a neighborhood, and Julian and Elise Wager are two of the most dedicated, most caring members of the community. My field Julie, as he is known to his legion of friends, is currently the extremely capable chief of staff at the Western Queens Gazette—without a doubt one of New York's finest newspapers.

But Julie's contributions to the community don't end at the workplace. Julie has also been president of the Steinway Street Merchants Association since 1976 and president of the Central Astoria Local Development Coalition since 1984. Under his able leadership, these two organizations have supported local Astoria businesses, preserved local jobs, and helped make Astoria the vibrant, wonderful community it is today.

Elise Wager also has a remarkable record of community involvement. In fact, until just recently, Elise was the executive director of Queens Overall Economic Development, a capacity in which she served for almost 15 years. She has now returned to Adelphi University where she is pursuing her masters in social work. I know that Queens Overall Economic Development was sad to lose her leadership, but Adelphi has truly gained a special person.

Of course Julie and Elise's greatest contributions to the world came in the form of their two lovely daughters Adrian and Stacey. Both Adrian and Stacey are now married and have moved away from Astoria, but I know they have brought their parents' commitment to community betterment to their respective homes in Arlington, VA, and Hannacroix, NY.

In fact, I am particularly pleased to announce that the Wager family has recently grown by two members. Adrian Wager-Zito and her husband Michael Zito, are the new parents of a baby girl, Francesca Barrett Zito; Stacey Wager-Pacuk and her husband Edward Pacuk, are also the parents of a baby girl, Rebecca Grace Pacuk.

Therefore, it seems appropriate to me, as the Wager family has embarked upon a new generation, to request that my colleagues take a moment to salute two members of my community who have given so much of themselves for the betterment of others: Julie and Elise Wager—community activists, caring professionals, committed citizens, and, of course, proud grandparents.

RETIREMENT OF MASTER CHIEF JOSEPH RAMIREZ ADA

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD
OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate Master Chief Joseph Ramirez Ada, a native son of Guam, on his distinguished career and his

well-earned retirement. He is a veteran submariner and one of the highest rated enlisted personnel in the Guam Area Command of the U.S. Navy. Master Chief Ada, the son of Jose Quichocho and Maria Ramirez Ada, first enlisted in the Navy back in 1966. He has since attained the rank of master chief quartermaster, one of the highest ranks in the naval enlisted tier, second only to the master chief petty officer of the Navy.

In addition to this extraordinary accomplishment, Master Chief Ada always represented the best that the island of Guam has to offer. Prior to his present post, he served aboard the U.S.S. *John Adams* (SSBN-620), the U.S.S. *Puffer* (SSN-652), and the U.S.S. *Haddock* (SSN-621). He was also assigned to the Submarine *Flotilla Eight* and the Navy Astronautics Group Detachment "Bravo." After this, he was named command senior chief of Submarine Group Seven and, later, command master chief of Development Group One. Throughout almost three decades of active duty service he was the deserving recipient of several significant military awards. In addition to seven Good Conduct Medals, two Navy Achievement Medals, two Navy Commendation Medals and a Meritorious Service Medal, Master Chief Ada is the first Chamorro to receive the Admiral Claude V. Ricketts Award for inspirational leadership.

Since being assigned to the Guam Area Command of the U.S. Navy, Master Chief Ada greatly assisted in many civic efforts. He assisted in combined military and civilian projects such as last year's 50th anniversary celebration of the liberation of Guam. His assistance was also instrumental in the island's recovery from natural disasters such as Typhoon Omar and the earthquake of August 1993.

He has expressed great interest in our youth and local community through his volunteer work with the Guam Special Olympics and the assistance he provided local students in their high school drill and color guard competitions. He also supported local mayors in numerous military functions, parades, funerals, fiestas, and sister-village activities in addition to being a leader in the Navy's Community Partnership Programs.

After over 29 years of distinguished service, Master Chief Ada has chosen to retire from the Navy. An official retirement ceremony celebrating his accomplishments was held last Friday, March 17 on Guam. On behalf of the people of Guam, I would like to congratulate Master Chief Ada for his accomplishments, congratulate him on his well-earned retirement, and wish him the best in his future endeavors.

DR. MARTIN STEINBERG MAKES SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES IN THE TREATMENT OF SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY
OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call to the attention of my col-

leagues an article that recently appeared in the February 13-19, 1995 edition of *The Stars and Stripes*. The article features Dr. Martin Steinberg, the associate chief of staff for research at the Jackson, MS, VA Medical Center and his work in a nationally-recognized study of drug that may be the first successful treatment for severe cases of sickle cell anemia. Dr. Steinberg has been with the Jackson VA Medical Center since October 1967. He is well known for his expertise and is VA's sickle cell program director.

Dr. Steinberg's accomplishments in this area are another example of the tremendous research that is being done by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and all of us are extremely proud of Dr. Steinberg's work and his association with the Jackson VA Medical Center.

[From the Stars and Stripes, Feb. 1995]

VA RESEARCHER KEY FIGURE IN SICKLE-CELL ANEMIA BREAKTHROUGH (By Dick Maggrett)

A researcher at the Jackson, MS, VA Medical Center has played a key role in a nationwide study of a cancer drug that proved to be the first successful treatment for severe cases of sickle-cell anemia, a blood disorder affecting 72,000 mostly black Americans.

Physician Martin Steinberg, an associate chief of staff for research, led a group studying hydroxyurea and its effects on sickle-cell patients. "This is a significant advance," he said.

Steinberg and his fellow scientists believe that hydroxyurea may work by stimulating the production of fetal hemoglobin, which is present in fetuses and newborn babies. By about four months of age, fetal hemoglobin has been replaced by adult hemoglobin.

Steinberg, who also is a professor of medicine at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, where some of the research was conducted, said hydroxyurea isn't a cure but that its administration was "the first effective treatment for this serious illness and may greatly improve the quality of life of sickle-cell anemia patients."

In patients with the disease, hemoglobin molecules stick to one another, forming long rods inside red blood cells and causing them to take on a sickle-like shape and become rigid. The cells, unable to squeeze through tiny blood vessels, deprive tissue of an adequate blood supply and cause pain.

In the \$500,000 National Institutes of Health (NIH)-sponsored study that examined genetic analyses of patients, half received the drug and half a placebo. In this phase of the work, Steinberg examined the genetic determinants linked to the sickle hemoglobin gene.

Between January 1992 and April 1993 the study enrolled 299 adult sickle-cell anemia patients, 18 years of age and older, at 21 clinics in the United States. All patients had experience at least three pain crises within 12 months.

The only side effect was mild reversible bone marrow suppression, which caused lowering of blood counts.

The study showed that daily doses of hydroxyurea reduced the frequency of painful episodes and hospital admissions for sickle-cell crises by about 50 percent. Recurrent painful episodes are the most disabling feature of the illness and interfere with education, jobs and social development.

Hydroxyurea therapy also reduced the frequency of acute chest syndrome, a life-threatening complication characterized by chest pain, fever and an abnormal chest X-

ray. Test patients taking the drug had about 50 percent fewer episodes of acute chest syndrome than those taking a placebo.

And patients on hydroxyurea also required about 50 percent fewer units of blood transfused than those on the placebo. This finding has "important" public health implications, according to the Jackson VAMC.

Hydroxyurea proved effective in dramatically reducing pain in adult patients with sickle-cell anemia, and NIH recently stopped drug trials four months early and notified 5,000 doctors of the treatment.

Steinberg hopes his research will discover the means of predicting which patients will respond best to the drug. He said he will attempt to determine whether it might be possible to foretell the response of fetal hemoglobin to hydroxyurea.

Steinberg cautioned that hydroxyurea may not be appropriate for all sickle-cell patients.

"The drug should not be used in patients likely to become pregnant," Steinberg said. "Long-term safety in adults and safety and effectiveness of treatment in children have not been determined."

And, Steinberg said, hydroxyurea also has the potential to cause life-threatening decreases in blood counts called "cytopenia."

Hydroxyurea hasn't been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for treatment of sickle-cell anemia, although physicians can prescribe it for that purpose. The FDA may consider approving hydroxyurea for sickle-cell anemia after Bristol-Myers Squibb, the drug's manufacturer, gets the study's results.

The VA facility couldn't say when that might be.

Hydroxyurea currently is used for treating polycythemia vera, a disease in which too many red blood cells are produced.

Sickle-cell anemia is an inherited disease most common in people with ancestors from Africa, the Middle East, the Mediterranean basin and India.

One in 12 African-Americans carries the sickle-cell trait.

TRIBUTE TO SIGNET BANK OF MARYLAND

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Signet Bank of Maryland on its 200th anniversary of serving the Baltimore community. Originally established as the Bank of Baltimore on Christmas Eve 1795 by the Maryland General Assembly, Signet Bank of Maryland is the direct descendant of that original bank.

For two centuries, the Bank of Baltimore and its descendants have remained on the same site, at the heart and core of Baltimore. The bank has steered a steady and profitable course through the War of 1812, numerous financial panics of the 19th century, the Great Fire of Baltimore in 1904 and the Great Depression.

In 1985, Union Trust Bancorp, a descendant of the original Bank of Baltimore, and Bank of Virginia Co. merged to create a \$7 billion multibank institution. The name was changed to Signet Banking Corp. a year later. Presently, Signet Bank of Maryland is a full-service

commercial bank with 87 locations throughout central Maryland, the Eastern Shore, and the Maryland suburbs of Washington DC. In offering specialized services for retail and commercial banking, international trade finance, trust, asset-based lending and leasing, cash management, real estate, insurance and consumer financing, Signet is an important contributor to the prosperity of Baltimore and Maryland.

A subsidiary of Signet Banking Corp., which is approximately a \$10 billion multibank holding company, Signet Bank of Maryland and its ancestors have been the financial home for many generations of Baltimoreans. Signet has shared in Maryland's rich history and there is little doubt that it will continue to be a major contributor to our community into the 21st century.

I hope my colleagues will join me in extending congratulations to Signet Bank of Maryland in celebrating its 200-year history in Maryland.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MODESTO

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the League of Women Voters of Modesto for its 48 years of dedicated service to the voters of our community in the 18th Congressional District. This year marks the 75th anniversary of the League of Women Voters of the United States. During its historic past throughout our Nation, the league has encouraged the informed and active participation of citizens in government as well as influenced public policy through education and advocacy.

The League of Women Voters of Modesto under the leadership of its first president in 1947, Helen Pierce, to its current president, Julie Saugstad, has provided a driving force in our community to keep our voters abreast of the issues facing our local communities as well as the Nation. In the 1950's, the Modesto league began studying local government institutions under the leadership of Esther Beard Brack and Mary Johnson, founding members and former presidents. With the aid of former president, Thelma Van Overbeek, the league opened its first office. As the 1960's progressed, so did the league's involvement with issues on both the State and local levels. The work of then presidents Doris Scanlon and Irene Chadwick made it possible for the league to hold televised Candidate's Nights. In the 1970's, the league began holding a weekly television program to educate the community about pressing issues. In addition, it began printing its ever-popular Facts for Voters in both English and Spanish. At that time, the league worked under the direction of Connie Harris, Carole Davis, and Alita Roberts.

The league of Modesto continued its work in the 1980's by actively participating in local activities. Local member Kenni Friedman went on to become president of the League of Women Voters of California. Former local presidents, Myrtle Osner, Dorothy Schmidt, Jean Hamp, and Lisa Howard along with the

rest of the members brought the league into the 1990's by their continued participation in government. The league can proudly reflect on two of its local members Councilmember Friedman of Modesto and Supervisor Pat Paul of Oakdale who have been elected to local government posts.

The league has continued its original mission of providing voter service and education by its candidates forums, production of Facts for Voters, and the lobbying of government bodies.

Mr. Speaker, on March 25, 1995, the League of Women Voters of Modesto will be recognized for its years of service at the Stanislaus County Commission for Women 16th Annual Outstanding Women Celebration. Since the inception of this annual event, 32 members of the league have been recognized as Outstanding Women.

I am proud to represent such fine members of our community as well as to recognize the league for its invaluable service.

INTRODUCTION OF PRESIDIO LEGISLATION

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing bipartisan legislation to create a Presidio Trust at the Presidio in San Francisco which is included in the national park system as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

I am pleased to be joined in this bipartisan effort by my colleague from California, Representative STEPHEN HORN, and by Representative BENJAMIN GILMAN from New York. These Members, from east to west, appreciate the national significance of the Presidio and the need for innovative ways to reduce Federal costs for its operations.

Presidio Trust legislation, H.R. 3433, was considered by the Congress in the last session where it passed the House and was reported by a 20 to 0 vote in Senate committee. It was not taken up by the full Senate in the final days of the session.

Creation of a Presidio Trust would enable Federal costs for this national park to be reduced considerably. The structure of the trust is based on the study of 19 management models by independent financial and real estate experts who determined that this legislative proposal would be successful in reducing costs to the Government.

The legislation calls for private-sector expertise and management of the Presidio's extensive nonpark properties. There are over 900 structures at the Presidio, almost half of which are historic. A significant number of these properties could be leased with revenues retained to support renovation and operation of the park's facilities.

A small board of planning and financial experts would direct the trust's activities and the National Park Service would continue its traditional management of resource protection and open-space park areas.

Today's legislation differs from H.R. 3433 in its provision for a smaller, more efficient board

of experts, and its streamlined management structure. The bill's financing provisions are subject to appropriations and additional private or other financing possibilities are included.

A more detailed summary of the legislation is included below:

**SUMMARY OF PRESIDIO TRUST LEGISLATION,
104TH CONGRESS**

Background: The Presidio is a scenic and historic former Army post that is now included in the national park system as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Because the Presidio contains substantial building space, it offers an opportunity, unique within the national park system—to generate revenues from building leases. In order to realize the savings that this opportunity affords, a public-private management entity (Presidio Trust) with specialized financing and managerial expertise is needed.

The Presidio Trust would manage the renovation and leasing of specific Presidio properties transferred by the National Park Service. Ownership would be vested with the federal government and the Presidio would be operated as a national park with the Park Service continuing its traditional management of open space areas and visitor and public safety services.

The Presidio Trust is based on studies of 19 management models by independent financial and real estate experts. The Trust would be equipped with the following authorities:

The Presidio Trust would have managerial jurisdiction over certain Presidio properties. It would manage the rehabilitation of these properties and would lease buildings to rent-paying tenants.

Revenues from leases would be retained and used to offset costs at the Presidio, driving operating costs down and reducing the need for federal appropriations.

Capital improvements would be financed primarily from private sources. The Trust could augment or leverage private lending through credit enhancement, direct loans, and bonding. Such financing would be subject to review and approval by the Treasury Department.

Oversight of the Trust would be achieved through routine reporting and auditing requirements.

The Trust would adhere to the enabling legislation for the GGNRA and the Presidio General Management Plan.

For nearly 150 years, the federal government has invested in the Presidio as an Army post. The best way to protect this asset is by creating a management and financial mechanism that will enable it to be used and to pay for itself.

The Presidio Trust offers a good government approach that recognizes fiscal realities and offers a less costly, more business-like approach to the management of important federal assets at the Presidio.

**ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL
FOLK FAIR SOCIETY CELEBRATES
20TH ANNIVERSARY**

HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I had the opportunity to participate in the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society's (SPIFFS) 20th annual International Folk Fair, one of our city's great annual traditions.

As in past years, thousands of people flocked to the Thunderdome, the future home of major league baseball's Tampa Bay Devil Rays, to sample the ethnic cuisines of 55 nationalities and to walk through the cultural exhibits of the SPIFFS world village.

It was in 1976 that Bethia Caffery, a former columnist for the St. Petersburg Evening Independent, brought together a small group of our community's prominent ethnic leaders to organize SPIFFS as part of the city of St. Petersburg's Bicentennial Celebration. Their early successes turned this small, loosely organized group into a full time organization that now provides year-round programs throughout Pinellas County and the Tampa Bay area. They have also become a tremendous resource for our local schools to educate students about the history and culture of countries around the world, large and small.

This year's fair included the colorful Ukrainian Academy of Dance from Toronto, Canada, and Step Dancers from Ireland. Additional entertainment was provided by the various local groups that comprise SPIFFS. For me, however, the significance of SPIFFS takes hold during the opening ceremonies where the flags of the nations of SPIFFS gather around the Stars and Stripes. It is then that each of us puts away ethnic political differences to join in giving thanks for the freedoms of America and to pledge allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great admiration that I congratulate SPIFFS, its officers, and its societies for the contributions they have made to our community and to our country over these past 20 years. I salute them for their work, look forward to next year's fair, and thank the St. Petersburg International Folk Fair Society for making their Representative in Congress proud of their efforts to educate each of us about our Nation's great ethnic diversity and heritage.

**HONORING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE NEW YORK CITY
LANDMARKS LAW**

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law, as well as the efforts of Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation. On April 19, 1965, after years of seeing New York's building heritage destroyed, Mayor Robert Wagner signed the landmark law. It is because of this milestone legislation that New York City leads the Nation in the preservation of its landmarks.

In commemoration of this anniversary, an unprecedented number of organizations and individuals have collaborated to arrange over 75 diversified programs, and activities scheduled over the next several months, with Barbaralee Diamonstein-Spielvogel and the New York Landmarks Preservation Foundation coordinating these efforts. The number and variety of these projects vividly demonstrates that preservation is not just the province and

concern of a limited constituency. This anniversary brings into focus over 30 years of awareness on the part of historians, preservationists, architects, appointed and elected officials, and concerned citizens that New York is a city of enormous architectural resources.

Because of the landmarks law, these landmarks resources are being held in trust for the use, pleasure, and instruction of future generations. In the last 30 years the landmarks law has preserved 1,021 of the city's individual landmarks, 66 historic districts, and 93 interiors. Though this may sound like a lot of property, it is actually less than 2 percent of real estate in New York, and there is still much that must be accomplished.

I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting the 30th anniversary of the New York City landmarks law. May we all take this opportunity to renew our commitment to the past 30 years of preservation and to see that our commitment to future preservation of these landmarks continues for the next 30 years.

**CONGRATULATING JUAN TAITANO
EVANGELISTA**

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend and congratulate Mr. Juan Taitano Evangelista, for having been awarded the Purple Heart that he so rightfully deserved for having been wounded in action while in the service of our Nation's military during World War II on Guam.

Tun Juan, the son of Pedro T. and Rosalia C. Evangelista was born in the city of Agaña on October 14, 1923. In the summer of 1944, right after liberation, he served as a civilian scout of the American troops. He joined the Guam Combat Patrol at the age of 18 in the fall of 1944 and was wounded in the neck by Japanese sniper fire while on duty in the city of Agaña.

Forty years later, the Secretary of the Air Force, acting for the Secretary of Defense, decided to recognize the service of Guam Combat Patrol members as active duty military service. Tun Juan was awarded the World War II Victory Medal. Although the Victory Medal was presented under direct orders from the Commandant of the Marine Corps, specific details of recipients' service records were not examined. Tun Juan's wartime injury was not taken into account.

Another decade passed before full recognition could finally be bestowed upon Tun Juan. Despite proper documentation and testimony from credible witnesses, several obstacles still presented themselves. Providing proof that he was not a foreign national was the last of these hurdles. This was, however, the easiest to overcome. Tun Juan has always been and always will be a true American.

Sharing in this recognition is his supportive family. His wife, Tan Pricilla Camacho Evangelista, his 17 children, 48 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren are all equally deserving of recognition because they have been, through the years, the source of Tun

Juan's motivation. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend Tun Juan Taitano Evangelista for the wartime service that he rendered our Nation and congratulate him for having been finally awarded the Purple Heart Medal that he deserved.

**"WOMEN'S RIGHTS" CONFERENCE
IN BEIJING, CHINA?**

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I commend this article by Dr. Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute and Harvard University to you concerning the irony of the U.S. decision to hold a conference on women in Beijing.

[From the Washington Times, Mar. 13, 1995]

U.N. SUMMIT FOLLIES

(By Nicholas Eberstadt)

Somewhere within the United Nations' vast New York headquarters, there must be an official charged with finding the most inappropriate spot on earth for each new U.N. summit.

How else to explain the upcoming U.N. World Conference on Women in Beijing—a capital that has championed coercive abortions, and revived female infanticide? Or the choice of Copenhagen—exemplar of the discredited and hypertrophied "social welfare state"—as the venue for this week's U.N. World Summit for Social Development?

Though ostensibly organized to push for the eradication of global poverty, the proceedings of the Copenhagen Summit often sounded like the work of a cruel satirist intent upon discrediting this same cause.

First Lady Hillary Clinton, whose disastrous "health care reform" initiative had just helped her husband's party lose control of both houses of Congress, arrived to instruct the summit's 13,000 delegates on the development strategies they should undertake in their own lands.

The non-aligned "Group of 77," apparently unaware that the Cold War was over, proposed a program of "new and additional" aid for Third World governments, arguing that such subventions would be in the national interest of donor countries.

Meanwhile, off-stage, diplomats were concentrating upon a substantive question: Who would fill the top United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) slot just opened by the sudden death of the American James P. Grant? The United States, it was widely agreed, no longer could lay exclusive claim to this plum job. According to rumors the British candidate, Richard Jolly, looked strong—except that U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali wanted a woman.

Thus the Copenhagen Summit closes like so many U.N. conferences before it: forgettable, superficial, at moments plainly silly. And in the final analysis, this gathering has done another disservice to its nominal beneficiaries, the world's poor.

In the comfortable surroundings of the Copenhagen Summit, very few delegates were prepared to deal with some of the uncomfortable truths about global poverty: that national wealth must be created, rather than wished into existence, or extorted from countries that have accumulated it; that free international trade, and free blows of private

investment, help create national wealth; that governments throughout the Third World routinely exacerbate poverty through unwise or even destructive policies and practices; or that the economic success of such countries as Taiwan and South Korea was sparked by the termination of their "development assistance" programs.

Unending state-to-state transfers of concessional aid will not solve the problems of the world's poor. To the contrary, as we are learning with sub-Saharan Africa and elsewhere, unconditional funding for irresponsible regimes can lead to economic ruin and national impoverishment. Such blunt themes, unfortunately, seem too serious for the light comedies we have come to expect from major U.N. productions.

TRIBUTE TO LORETTA COLLIER

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my good friend Loretta Collier, who retired from the State of California Department of Corrections on November 1, 1994. On Thursday, March 30, 1995, Loretta's colleagues and many friends, will gather at the Holiday Inn Crown Plaza in Los Angeles to honor her for her outstanding contributions to the Department of Corrections and the community. Loretta is a very good friend of many year standing, and I am especially proud to have this opportunity to share just a few of her distinguished accomplishments with my colleagues.

Loretta was born in St. Louis, MO, to Lucy and Raymond Collier. The eldest of three children, she graduated from St. Louis' renowned Vashon High School in 1957, and in 1961 received her undergraduate degree in sociology from Lincoln University in Jefferson City, MO. Loretta pursued graduate studies at the Washington University Brown School of Social Work. She also attended 2 years at the West Los Angeles School of Law.

Prior to settling in Los Angeles, Loretta worked for the Missouri division of welfare as a child welfare worker. In 1966, she moved to Cleveland, OH, and was employed as a counselor for the Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Three years later, Loretta moved to Los Angeles and joined the Los Angeles County Probation Department as a deputy probation officer. She spent a decade with the probation department, resigning in December 1979 to accept a new position as an administrative hearing officer for then-Los Angeles County District Attorney John Van De Kemp.

In June 1980, Loretta was appointed by then-Governor Jerry Brown to a 4-year term on the Board of Prison Terms as a parole commissioner. With her appointment to this important position, she became only the third African-American woman to hold such a position since the board was constituted in 1931. During her tenure, she presided over the parole hearings of a number of some of this country's most infamous criminals, including Sirhan Sirhan and Leslie Van Houton.

In 1989 Loretta was promoted to the position of associate chief deputy parole commis-

sioner responsible for a geographical area that stretched from Fresno, CA to the Mexican border and from the Pacific Ocean to the Arizona border.

Loretta's last 2 years with the California Department of Corrections were spent as the senior administrative hearing officer. In light of her considerable expertise in parole matters, she was called upon to implement new procedures and policies related to the parole revocation process. In addition, she developed training programs for new deputy parole commissioners, and the staffs of the Parole and Community Services Division and the Department of Corrections. She represented the board on local television programs and on radio talk shows, as well.

In addition to her professional responsibilities as an authority on parole matters, Loretta served as a member of the California Probation, Parole, and Correctional Association. She has served as treasurer of the California Democratic Party, and is a former member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee. She is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, the New Frontier Democratic Club, the Urban League, the NAACP, and the Black Women's Forum.

In recognition of her numerous and distinguished contributions to the Los Angeles community, Loretta has been honored as Los Angeles County Democrat of the Year; listed in Who's Who in American Politics; and received the Outstanding Community Service Award, presented by the New Frontier Democratic Club. In 1993, she was further honored when Vashon High School inducted her into the school's distinguished Hall of Fame.

Although she has officially retired, Loretta has turned her considerable energies to other community activities. She currently serves on a subcommittee which aids the Rebuild L.A. Project, and continues her involvement with the Crenshaw 28th Street YMCA and the Crenshaw Corridor Project.

Mr. Speaker, nearly 60 years ago, the late, renowned French-born American author and diarist Anaïs Nin noted that "Each friend represents a world in us, a world possibly not born until they arrive, and it is only by this meeting that a new world is born." By her celebrated accomplishments, Loretta Collier has made this world a better place for all of us. And by her loyal and steadfast friendship, she has immeasurably enriched my world. I am pleased and honored to have this opportunity to salute her and ask that you please join me in extending to her the very best for a future that is filled with great happiness, great health, and great prosperity.

U.S.-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, each and every one of us was shocked by the deaths of the two American consular officers in Pakistan. I am sure that every Member in the House of Representatives would like to send their deepest condolences to the families of these two Americans.

Immediately following this tragedy, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto sent a letter of condolence to the White House and vowed to bring to justice those responsible for this crime. I would like to commend this action. Over the past year, Pakistan has been the recipient of many unsubstantiated statements in the House regarding its role in world terrorism. In fact, there now exists a coordinated campaign in the House to brand Pakistan as a terrorist state.

In that regard, I would call my colleague's attention to a March 10, editorial in the Wall Street Journal which says "the murders should not become an excuse for the United States to turn away from Pakistan, a moderate Moslem nation." As the United States continues to work toward improved relations with this valuable ally, we should value not only what Pakistan did for the United States during the cold war, but what a modern Pakistan will mean to us in the future. Pakistan should be looked upon as a progressive, modern, and democratic bridge to 1 billion Moslems strategically located around the Earth.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Mar. 10, 1995]

DEATH IN PAKISTAN

Americans are not killed very often in Pakistan, but when political killers do get U.S. citizens in their sights, the assaults tend to be spectacularly brutal. After a Pakistani mob stormed and torched the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad in 1979, staffers hiding in a vault were saved only at the last moment from mass suffocation. Ambassador Arnold Raphael died in the still unexplained C-130 crash that killed President Zia ul Haq near Bahawalpur in 1988. On Tuesday, an unknown number of gunmen opened up on a U.S. consular van in Karachi, killing two junior diplomats and wounding a third.

After the Zia crash, the American embassy, for still unexplained reasons, refused to let FBI experts join the Pakistani team investigating suspected sabotage. This time, Bill Clinton has vowed to pursue the killers, and G-men have been dispatched to join the search. With the help of the experienced Pakistanis, they may actually find out who pulled the triggers. But Jackie Van Landingham and Gary Durell were not picked out as targets because of some widespread anti-Americanism. The bullets that killed them were aimed at Pakistan itself.

Theories about traffickers angered by U.S. drug-fighting efforts, or about Islamists bent on revenge for the recent extradition of an alleged terrorist from Pakistan to New York miss the point. The killings come on the eve of a visit to Washington by Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. She goes in search of a restoration of U.S. aid and greater economic ties, and will now arrive in a country that sees Pakistan through a glass even more darkly than before. The radicals may hope that the American companies that have signed mega-deals for energy projects will now get cold feet and that Pakistan will become a no-go zone for foreigners in general, with all their sorely needed capital.

Sound familiar? Perhaps like Egypt, where antigovernment Islamists have systematically targeted the tourist industry? Or like Bangladesh, where power-hungry opposition forces have used the hapless feminist writer Taslima Nasrin to get Muslim mobs on the streets? Despite their proven ability to whip up crowds, Pakistan's radical Islamic parties are political failures. They have stood for election and been rejected by a solid majority of Pakistani voters. Now they, or some

other frustrated power-seekers, may be going for the cheap option of destabilization.

The murders should not become an excuse for the U.S. to turn away from Pakistan, a moderate Muslim nation with which relations have lately been rocky. Given Karachi's recent history of random sniping and bloodshed, it's alarming that U.S. government vehicles are not adequately bulletproofed—if also testimony to the safety that Americans feel there. And Pakistan should certainly re-think the yellow license-plating of all diplomatic cars with numbers that identify each car by country. On Tuesday, that big American 64 was an easy bull's-eye.

And Americans everywhere should prepare for at least one nasty aftershock. When Ambassador Raphael died with Zia, the 100% of Pakistanis who are conspiracy theorists seriously entertained the notion that the plane was brought down by the CIA. Sooner or later, some will want to blame the U.S. for the Karachi shooting as well.

But letting this tragedy sour the overdue rapprochement between Pakistan and the U.S., once allies in winning the cold war, would only hand a victory to Pakistan's radical fringe. And as bad, it would lend one more brick to those in the U.S. who want to build an isolation wall against a world that still needs American leadership and friendship.

A SALUTE TO AN ORDINARY HERO

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we see, hear, and read seemingly endless reports of young people engaged in crime, drug use, and self-absorption, at a time when the reputation of our military forces has been tainted by events such as the Tailhook scandal, it is uplifting to read of an act of heroism by a young sailor from Wrenshall, MN, in my congressional district.

Scott Gardner serves as a machinist and fireman aboard the repair ship USS *Yellowstone*. Last month, when the ship was docked in Nassau, Bahamas, Gardner and his fellow crewmembers came to the rescue of 50 passengers aboard a sinking ferryboat. Gardner and his buddies pulled 38 people—including two infants—from the water that day. Such rescues are not new to Gardner; last year in Greece he jumped into the water to save a German sailor who had fallen off the dock.

I am proud of Scott Gardner and his buddies, Mr. Speaker, and I believe all America should be proud of them as well. Therefore, I commend to your attention and that of my colleagues the story of these events as reported by the Duluth News Tribune.

In reading this article, Mr. Speaker, what impressed me the most was Gardner's attitude toward his heroism. To him, these acts were not heroic; they were reflexive, natural. In his view, he could have acted no other way under the circumstances.

Scott Gardner and his equally heroic crewmates do not wear stars on their shoulders or "scrambled eggs" on their caps. They are not Annapolis graduates or the products of elite special forces training programs. They

are ordinary sailors who saw their duty and responded without question or hesitation. These young members of the U.S. Navy acted in the highest traditions of the service, and displayed for the rest of the world the best of the American character.

[From the Duluth News-Tribune, Mar. 3, 1995]

A SAILOR, A SAVIOR—WRENSHALL MAN, CREW SAVE 38

(By Jason Skog)

When Scott Gardner heard there were babies on board the rapidly sinking water taxi, he jumped from the pier into the swift Bahamian channel's current and began saving lives.

After throwing dozens of life jackets into the water and swimming some frightened tourists to safety, Gardner and his fellow U.S. Navy crew members saved 38 people.

Gardner, a 24-year-old Wrenshall native serving aboard the USS *Yellowstone*, was docked in Nassau, Bahamas, on Feb. 22 when the alarms sounded. He humbly retold his story of heroism and bravery from a pay phone in Norfolk, VA., where his ship was docked this week.

Gardner's latest rescue came almost a year after he got wet saving a drunken German sailor from drowning off the coast of Corfu, Greece.

It was around dinner time and Gardner was washing up when the *Yellowstone's* alarm sounded, signaling somebody was in danger.

He grabbed his gear and ran up top to the deck, where he saw a boat in the channel sinking quickly. Panicked and without life jackets, people on the sinking boat began jumping into the water.

"We were throwing life jackets off the pier, but we couldn't throw them all the way and they were washing against the pier," Gardner said.

Gardner said he wasn't sacred.

"I saw them and something just clicks and you say, 'Hey, idiot. Go in and help.'"

When the rescue ended, the Navy crew learned there were nearly 50 people aboard the flooded boat. Gardner's crew alone had saved 38 of them, including two babies. The others were saved by passing boats.

The Navy's *Yellowstone* is a repair ship that fixes other boats. Gardner, who joined the navy in 1992 after graduating from technical college, works as a machinist and fireman on the ship.

The captain of the *Yellowstone* had planned to stop in the Bahamas for a little fun, sun and snorkeling. The crew had just finished training drills in Cuba and the captain felt his crew needed a break before sailing to the Mediterranean Sea.

And if the alarm sounds again?

"If they made the call at 2 a.m., we'd be running down the pier," Gardner said. "Because if we were in the water, we'd want somebody running to save us."

PROMINENT CIS SCIENTISTS PROTEST CHECHNYA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as I noted yesterday, Russia has now passed the hundredth day of its armed intervention in Chechnya. The brutality continues. Moscow gives soothing words about a cease-fire, but

the shelling and the bombing continue unabated.

With this in mind, I would call attention to an open letter that I recently received, courtesy of the American Foreign Policy Council. This letter was written by three of the most prominent scientists currently living in the former Soviet Union. In this letter, A. Belavin, a physicist, and two mathematicians, V. Drinfeld and B. Feigin, characterize Moscow's actions as "genocide and crimes against humanity" and say, as I have maintained all along, that "these actions cannot be considered merely an internal affair of Russia." I urge President Clinton and others in his administration to keep in mind the powerful message in this letter, and hope that it would be included in the President's briefing book for his upcoming trip to Moscow.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of this letter be inserted in the RECORD at this time.

DEAR FRIEND: We are compelled to write to you from the feeling that terrible crimes committed by Russian authorities and armed forces in Chechnya are not accidental, and that we are all responsible for them. These crimes, according to the testimony of journalists, human rights defenders, and mothers of the soldiers fighting there, include not only the bombing of towns and villages inhabited by civilians, but also the capturing of hostages, robberies, [and] the organization of filtration camps where people, incarcerated on the basis of their race, and cruelly beaten, tortured, maimed and murdered.

All these actions should be characterized as GENOCIDE and crimes against humanity. They cannot be considered merely an internal affair of Russia.

The Chechen crisis is not accidental. It reveals the criminal essence of the political regime that is being formed in Russia. The most dangerous aspect of the present situation is the absence of a clear appreciation of this fact.

Instead, in the public opinion, especially in the West, there still exists the myth that Russia is moving toward democracy and reforms and, unless Yeltsin is supported, fascists of the type of Zhirinovskiy will take over.

We consider this opinion as deeply erroneous. Supporting democracy and human rights by words, the regime is persecuting them in a cynical and brutal way [sic]. Many facts give evidence for this, such as beatings and killings of honest journalists and human rights defenders who get and publish information dangerous for the regime, the criminal and corrupted methods of privatization, and many other things. Now there is an attempt of annihilation of a whole nation.

Acting by fascist methods, the regime uses Zhirinovskiy and the threat of fascism for manipulating public opinion.

Russia is not moving by the path of democracy and human rights. A new regime, unusual in its cruelty and falsehood, is being born. Whether the criminal regime or democracy with a human face will take over in Russia, will, in the first place, depend on people in Russia, our ability to understand the danger and take responsibility, [and] our courage and will to stand against evil.

However, the realization by people in the West of the true state of affairs of Russia and the support of democracy, not Yeltsin, are also crucial.

We ask your help in spreading our letter.

A. BELAVIN,
V. DRINFELD,
B. FEIGIN.

THE ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF FULL COMPETITION IN ALL TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKETS

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, in July 1993, I submitted for our colleagues highlights of the first WEFA [Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates] Group study on the economic benefits of full competition in all telecommunications markets. In that study, the WEFA Group predicted that more than 3 million new jobs would be created over the next 10 years if all lines-of-business restrictions were lifted on the regional Bell companies.

The biggest obstacle to fulfilling the promise of telecommunications to the American people is the maintenance of policies at the Federal and State levels of government that restrict competition in communications markets. Regulation has failed to keep pace with the changes that have occurred in the telecommunications industry and the laws governing the industry are seriously outdated and need to be reformed. As Congress takes on the task of reforming and updating the Nation's telecommunications laws, policymakers should be mindful of the results of the most recent study by the WEFA Group that evaluated the economic impact of removing all regulatory barriers to entry in communications and permitting full competition in all communications markets.

Under one scenario, WEFA estimated the effects of immediate and simultaneous removal of all restrictions on competition in telecommunications, long distance, information services, and equipment manufacturing markets as well as the replacement of rate-of-return regulation with price regulation in all Federal and State jurisdictions. The predicted response by the economy, as determined by the WEFA Group—perhaps the Nation's pre-eminent economic forecasting group—gives overwhelming evidence and support that such change in policy is needed in the national interest. Under this scenario the economy would stand to gain an additional 3.4 million jobs over the next decade compared to the baseline forecast. In my home State of Michigan, immediate regulatory relief for all telecommunications companies would create more than 35,000 new jobs throughout the entire State's economy by 1998 and nearly 71,500 jobs by the turn of the century. Because telecommunications is so important to the functioning of the economy, the additional jobs created by the change of policy would be spread across all States and all major industry groups. Job gains would be realized as lower prices, service enhancements, and technology innovations all serve to boost economic activity. The surge in job growth would, in effect, discount the unemployment rate at the end of the 10-year period by 0.4 percent of a percentage point compared to the baseline forecast. At the conclusion of my remarks, I will include a statement by Morton Bahr, president of the Communications Workers of America, commending the WEFA Group study and stat-

ing that "we applaud any legislation that will bring jobs to communications workers and benefits to American consumers as quickly as possible."

Other significant improvements to economic growth obtain to the economy in this scenario in addition to the employment gains. Real Gross Domestic Product [GDP] is \$298 billion higher growing 0.5 percent faster on average over the 10-year period and the change in policy assumed in the scenario generates more than \$900 billion more real disposable income. The balance of trade improves \$14 billion due to lower domestic inflation and strengthened U.S. global competitiveness. The Federal budget deficit improves by more than \$140 billion over the next decades as higher incomes boost tax revenues. Other indicators of economywide growth show dramatic increases in automobile sales and housing starts and curbing or downward pressure on consumer price inflation and long-term interest rates.

Consumers benefit tremendously under the WEFA Group study scenario of full, immediate, and simultaneous competition in all communications markets. With this change in policy, over the 10-year period, consumers reap nearly \$550 billion in savings from the increased competition and the lower prices it generates compared to the baseline scenario and the continuation of the status quo in telecommunications policy. The \$550 billion in consumer savings is spread across all communications markets. More competition in the long-distance market produces \$333 billion in consumer savings from lower rates. More competition in the cellular market yields \$107 billion in consumer savings from lower rates. More competition in the local exchange market for telephone service picks up another \$32 billion in consumer savings from lower rates.

WEFA Group compared the full, immediate, and simultaneous competition scenario with two other scenarios that would have delayed the introduction of full competition in all communications markets for 3- and 5-year periods, respectively. The cost of delay and staggered competition to the economy and to consumers, as estimated by the WEFA Group, are quite significant. Furthermore, this realization underscores the importance of Congress acting now to change and reform the Nation's telecommunications laws but in so doing avoid the delay of full competition. For example, the 3- and 5-year delay scenarios create 1.5 million and 1.9 million fewer jobs, respectively, than are created in the full, immediate, and simultaneous competition scenario over the same time period. WEFA also found that every year of delay in the introduction of full competition in communications markets costs consumers \$55 billion in lost savings in telecommunications services and \$40 billion in lost savings on long-distance rates.

The WEFA Group study findings are in keeping with earlier studies undertaken in this area, for example the study during the last Congress by the President's Council of Economic Advisors, which confirm large gains to consumer welfare and economic growth from the unleashing of restrained competition in telecommunications markets. Those of us in the Congress who are about to take up telecommunications reform legislation should be guided and instructed by the essential findings

of the recent WEFA Group study, that is, the Nation's economy and consumers would fare best with a change in policy that produced competition now in all communications markets. Continuation of the current telecommunications policy or a change of policy that produced more regulatory barriers, delay, and uncertainty would not be in the best interest of consumer welfare and economic growth. There are some interests who are pushing Congress to, in fact, stagger, delay, or sequence competition in various telecommunications markets. However, if you listen very carefully to the proponents of this argument, you will note that the markets they serve today would be the last to face the new competition, if ever, under their proposal. We need to enact legislation that gives all players a fair and equal opportunity to compete in any market they choose to enter and, therefore, need to eliminate these lines-of-business restrictions on the Bell companies as soon as possible.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I include remarks from several Wall Street analysts who dispute the notion that there is real price competition in the long-distance telephone marketplace—a key finding of the WEFA study.

STATEMENT OF MORTON BAHR, PRESIDENT, COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS OF AMERICA, ON THE WEFA GROUP STUDY ON COMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION

WASHINGTON, DC.—The recently released study on communications competition by the WEFA Group confirms what we in CWA have known for years—that delaying full competition in the communications marketplace is costing America hundreds of thousands of jobs every year.

Congress tried to pass legislation last year that would have deregulated markets and created jobs. The opportunity is at hand again and it's time we get it right, because every year we delay is another year of lost jobs and lost consumer benefits.

CWA recognizes that competition will ultimately mean a boom in new services and new industries, and an explosion in jobs in every state and every industry in the country. That's why we support the deregulation of America's telecommunications markets as soon as possible.

America shouldn't have to wait for Information Age benefits when communications workers are ready to build the infrastructure now. We applaud any legislation that will bring jobs to communications workers and benefits to American consumers as quickly as possible. Full competition will do that, delayed completion won't.

THE VIEW FROM WALL STREET: COMPETITION IN THE LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE MARKET

AT&T and its rivals are pushing some prices up after almost 10 years of steady discounting. This gives AT&T more room to grow profits, and it creates an umbrella over MCI and Sprint, allowing them to raise prices, too.—Kenneth Leon, Bear Stearns, 10/20/92.

AT&T, MCI, and Sprint all have high-quality earnings because they operate in a stable, oligopolistic industry * * * without serious price competition. [T]he only real threat [is] posed by the Regional phone companies which are unlikely to gain regulatory freedom to enter this business for at least 3-5 years.—Philip A. Managieri, Cowen, 8/23/93.

Margins improved for all four [long distance] carriers, reflecting an impact from price increases and steady declines in access

costs.—Daniel P. Reingold and Richard C. Toole, Merrill Lynch, 2/10/94.

The combination of a cozy oligopoly that wishes to avoid price wars and falling operating expenses primarily due to [exchange] access cost reductions is an unbeatable environment in which to do business.—Timothy N. Weller and Nick Frelinghuysen, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, 6/1/94.

The long distance industry is one of today's premier growth industries. Where else can you find: (1) double-digit unit volume growth, (2) declining unit costs, on a nominal as well as real basis, (3) a \$10 billion barrier to entry, (4) a benign, stable oligopoly where the price leader [AT&T] is looking to generate cash to fund other ventures, and (5) a prohibition on competition * * * It is rare to see a full-fledged price war in an oligopolistic market, witness soft drinks. The same holds true in the long distance market.—G.W. Woodlief and E. Struminger, Dean Witter, 10/28/94.

Many investors still seem to believe that there has been some sort of "price war" among the major interexchange carriers. The fact is that although interstate telephone rates have come down by about 50% over the past decade, the entire decline has been "funded" by decreases in the amounts paid by interexchange carriers to the local exchange carriers for "access."—John Bain, Raymond James & Assoc., 1/12/95.

Overall, MCI's new Friends & Family program looks like just another round of discounting funded by previously announced increases in the base rates. By focusing on the discount instead of the rate, the industry has been able to quietly raise base rates while spending millions of dollars promoting ever-increasing discounts.—D. Reingold and M. Kastan, Merrill Lynch, 1/20/95.

Regardless of your carrier, you are paying higher and higher rates if you are among the tens of millions of Americans who have not signed up for a discount calling plan. The person paying the retail rate is bearing the disproportionate burden. And these are probably the people who can't afford to make a lot of phone calls and therefore [do not] qualify for those cheaper plans.—D. Briere, TeleChoice Inc., 1/21/95.

AT&T now has the same revenues as the entire Bell system just before the break up in 1984, when they spun off about 85 percent of their assets.—John Bain, Raymond James & Assoc., 1/24/95.

MCI . . . filed for a 3.9% across-the-board rate increase. We fully expect AT&T, Sprint, and the second tier carriers to follow suit. This move by MCI is extremely bullish for the long distance stocks since it sends a clear message to the investment community that the long distance industry will practice "safe pricing" which will lead to stable revenue per minute trends.—Jack B. Grubman, Salomon Brothers, 2/6/95.

A TRIBUTE TO THE ORKAND CORPORATION

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Orkand Corp., with headquarters in Silver Spring, MD, on the occasion of the company's 25th anniversary. Over the past quarter of a century, Orkand has grown from 2 to 2000 employees and is a leader in the high technology market.

The company has a long history of service to the Federal Government. More recently, the Orkand Corp. has begun serving the private sector, most notably healthcare researchers. The company has enhanced the critical work performed by several Federal agencies, including the Departments of Energy, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, State, the U.S. Postal Service and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Company's founder and president, Dr. Donald S. Orkand, is an individualist, a man who believes in equal opportunity for all men and women. On the occasion of the company's milestone anniversary, Dr. Orkand has taken the opportunity to reflect on the accomplishments of the past and to launch his company's plans to deliver its unique brand of client-centered information into the 21st century. I am proud to pay tribute to the Orkand Corp., and I am honored to add my voice to the praises of the many friends and colleagues who gather to salute Dr. Donald Orkand and his outstanding company.

BE YOUR BEST DAY

HON. DEBORAH PRYCE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Ms. PRYCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to applaud the efforts of our Nation's Girl Scouts and the activities that they took part in as part of Be Your Best Day on March 14, 1995.

On this day, Girl Scouts across the country encouraged people of all ages and walks of life to improve themselves, help a friend, or better their community.

I would particularly like to submit for the RECORD the activities of several Girl Scout troops in Columbus, OH:

Eighty girls participated in conducting science experiments on the Darby Creek, a National Scenic River, to determine the kinds of service projects they will need to maintain its pristine condition.

Approximately 50 girls participated in an I'm Safe, Alert and Alive program that enabled them to take the information and share it with young girls.

Brownie Girl Scouts, age 6 to 8, participated in dancercise, an activity that taught them how to remain fit through dancing.

Fifty girls participated in a 1-day seminar on health and fitness, focusing on basic nutrition and fitness techniques. Junior Girl Scouts were paired with Brownie Girl Scouts to share the information with them.

Two Girl Scouts troops collected food and clothing items and donated them to a social service agency for distribution.

Brownie and Junior Girl Scouts participated in a computer basics course to learn more about technology and to encourage them to pursue math and science curricula.

Several Girl Scout troops filled out pledge cards to be their best on that day and to emphasize community service throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, as a former Girl Scout myself, I would like to commend these Scouts for their efforts. They are true examples of young

women dedicated to improving their own lives and making their communities better places to live.

SEAL OF OHIO GIRL SCOUT
COUNCIL, INC.,
Columbus, OH, March 1, 1995.

Memo To: Deb Fiddelke, Ass't. to U.S. Representative Deborah Pryce

From: Donna Hughes, Public Relations Director
Re: Be Your Best Day activities in Columbus

Below are some of the activities Girl Scout troops in Seal of Ohio Girl Scout Council have planned to do for Girl Scouts of the U.S.A.'s Be Your Best Day, Tuesday, March 14 or during Girl Scout Week, March 12-18.

1. 80 girls will participate in conducting science experiments on the Darby Creek, a National Scenic River, to determine the kinds of service projects they will need to establish to maintain its pristine condition.

2. Approximately 50 girls will participate in an "I'm Safe, Alert and Alive" program that will enable them to take the information and share it with younger girls.

3. Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 6-8, will participate in Dancercise, an activity that will teach them how to remain fit through dancing. This also enables them to earn a Try-It badge.

4. Scheduled later in the week, primarily due to time, 50 girls will participate in a one-day seminar on health and fitness. It will focus on basic nutrition and fitness techniques. The Junior Girl Scouts will then be paired with Brownie Girl Scouts to share the information with them.

5. Two troops are collecting food and clothing items to donate to a social service agency to distribute to clients.

6. Brownie and Junior Girl Scouts are participating in Computer Basics to learn more about the technology and how it can help them in school by encouraging them to pursue math and science curricula.

7. Troops are filling out pledge cards they have designed, pledging to be their best on March 14 and to put an increased emphasis on community service throughout the year.

The main thrust behind Be Your Best Day is to highlight the values of Girl Scouts and raise the visibility of the kind of contemporary issues Girl Scouts are confronting on a daily basis, and to get the community involved with Girl Scouts to address some of these concerns. If you need additional information about Be Your Best Day, do not hesitate to call.

GIRL SCOUTS OF THE U.S.A.,
Washington, DC, February 21, 1995.

Hon. DEBORAH PRYCE,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN PRYCE: As a woman who has risen to the top in government because of your commitment to contemporary issues, you have shown how important it is for people to pull together and make their community a better place to live.

We would like to invite you to help us call other Americans to action on March 14, 1995. The event is "Girl Scouts' Be Your Best Day." On that day we are encouraging people—children, teens, adults and senior citizens—to improve themselves, help a friend or better the community.

In the spirit of the day, we would like you to get involved, perhaps in your hometown, either individually working with a special cause, or with a local Girl Scouts troop. Should you not be with your constituents on that day, perhaps you would consider joining Girl Scouts in our nation's capital who will be participating in a series of very special activities, including an intergenerational aerobics workout program.

We hope you will join us on "Girl Scouts' Be Your Best Day," and would like to assure you that you do not need to make a major time commitment. We will be alerting the media about people's involvement in this day. Even half an hour of your time, whether it be speaking out to an important issue or promising to adhere to a personal resolution will help increase visibility for the hundreds of volunteers across the United States who will be participating that day.

Sincerely,

B. LARAE ORULLIAN,
National President.

CONGRESSIONAL REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 22, 1995, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

IMPROVING CONGRESSIONAL REFORM EFFORTS

The House got off to a good start this session by passing a series of internal reforms aimed at making the institution more open, efficient, and accountable. Yet in some ways the reforms are not working as well as expected. We need to revisit the changes made, as well as expand the scope of our reform effort into new areas.

Procedural reforms: On the first day of the 104th Congress, the House passed several procedural reforms—including measures to open up floor procedures, simplify the committee structure, and require Congress to comply with the same laws it passes for everyone else. These will not revolutionize the House, but they do move us in the right direction. Many were based on the work of last session's Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. Yet there is some disappointment about the overall impact of the reforms. In many ways the House is less open and deliberative than it was last session.

A central theme of the reforms was to improve the work of congressional committees, since that is where the real work of Congress takes place. Yet the effectiveness of the committee reforms—reducing Members' committee assignments, banning proxy voting, and opening up committees further to the public—has been undermined by the new leadership's desire to pass key legislation within 100 days. The new congressional compliance bill, for example, passed the House without a single day of consideration by a House committee, even though much of the language was entirely new. No committee hearings were held on the highly complex unfunded mandates bill and only cursory hearings were held on the crime bills. Passing reforms to ban proxy voting or to open up committee deliberations makes little difference if an important bill simply bypasses the committee.

Another major reform was the promise by the new leadership to open up floor proceedings by allowing Members more opportunities to offer amendments. Yet this has simply not happened for several key bills. Many bills—from congressional compliance to the balanced budget amendment—came to the floor with limited or no opportunity for Members to amend them. The spending cut bill considered by the House last week put four-fifths of discretionary spending off lim-

its to amendments—only those areas the committee wanted cut could be cut. It is unrealistic to expect every bill to come to the floor under open rules. That would be too unwieldy, and most Members recognize that. What is needed is that we have generous enough rules so Members can vote on the major policy issues on a particular bill; and that has not happened several times this year.

Rushing legislation through leads to mistakes. Sometimes we need to slow down to do things right and to make sure that all voices have been heard. We need a balance. The pace of legislation is important to the work product—too slow and the result is gridlock, too fast and the result is mistakes and unintended consequences.

Hearings are expected this summer on how well the new reforms are working. That is certainly appropriate. We also should consider additional procedural reforms. One change I favor is having the House regularize the congressional reform process—taking reform up every Congress rather than having one-shot, omnibus packages every twenty years. Reform should be a continual, ongoing process. We should also streamline the budget process, publicize hidden spending projects and tax breaks, and take steps to improve public understanding of Congress.

Ethics reforms: Although we have made some progress on procedural reform in the House, not enough attention has been given to other kinds of institutional reforms—in particular various ethics reforms. It is worthwhile to change our committee or floor procedures, but at a more basic level we need to ensure the basic integrity of the legislative process. We need to pass strong lobbying reform and a ban on lobbyists' gifts to Members, as well as pass campaign finance reform that reduces the role of PACs and monied special interests. Such measures will make it clear to the American people that special interests are not getting favored consideration from policymakers.

We also need to improve our procedures for enforcing House ethics rules. I have introduced a proposal to set up an outside panel of citizens to investigate Member misconduct. That will give our disciplinary proceedings much more credibility. Another priority should be broadening our "preventive ethics" efforts—greater informational, outreach efforts by the Ethics Committee to head off possible cases of Member or staff misconduct before they occur.

One of our top priorities in institutional reform should be making sure that the American people have confidence in the integrity and accountability of the legislative process.

Excessive partisanship: I am also concerned about the heightened partisan tensions in Congress and the increased interest among Members on both sides of the aisle in scoring political points and embarrassing the other side. Many observers feel that the House has become too negative, too bitter, too contentious. That has a clear impact on our ability to come together to pass legislation for the good of the country—indeed it can be a much greater roadblock to effective governance than many of the procedures we reformed on the first day of this session.

Excessive partisanship is not easily addressed through rules changes or reform packages, but it is a problem that we need to start thinking seriously about. One option might be to ask the Ethics Committee to issue clearer guidelines for Members on when spirited debate has stepped over the line and is bringing discredit upon the institution.

Another step would be better enforcement of rules now in place to encourage basic civility among Members.

Conclusion: The House has taken some initial steps this session toward reform, but much more needs to be done. To really improve the way we do business, our reforms need to be more effective and much broader in scope.

IN SUPPORT OF AN OPEN MEDIA IN TAIWAN

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 22, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following for the RECORD:

A PLEA TO AMERICAN FRIENDS OF TAIWAN FOR A FAIRER TELEVISION MEDIA SYSTEM IN MY COUNTRY

(By Trong R. Chai, Ph.D.)

Distinguished Members of Congress, Ladies and Gentlemen: Every time I revisited Capitol, I felt so good, as if I came back to my old sweet home. During my long residency in America, I frequently visited this place, as an advocate for human rights for the Taiwanese and for security and independence for Taiwan, my country. Since I left the U.S. for Taiwan at the turn of the last decade, I have continued to champion the same cause and values.

I am here today to call your attention to the problem of equal opportunity for the opposition to access the television media in Taiwan.

At the present, all the three nationwide television stations have been firmly controlled by the ruling Koumintang (KMT) party. By manipulation of content and twist of reporting language, in the gubernatorial and mayoral elections of last December, for example, all television stations depicted the KMT as the defender of order, stability, and prosperity, while demeaning the Democrat progressive party (the DPP), the largest opposition party, as an underminer toward social unrest and a solicitor of China's military attack. In addition, by disparity of coverage, the KMT candidates were given close to 90 percent of news coverage, whereas the DPP candidates, receiving more than 40% of popular votes, were given less than 10% of exposure, thereby creating unfair elections.

The government of Taiwan has decided to license one more nationwide television station next month to three groups submitted applications for the license last June, and one of them was submitted by a KMT leader. The followup question is, "Will the fourth television station be granted to a non-KMT group?" This question is so important to the process of democratization in Taiwan that I believe each of you here in this room will be concerned with.

Distinguished Members, and dear friends of Taiwan: Your past influence on Taiwan's democratic development has been enormous and deeply appreciated by the people of Taiwan. Especially, at crucial milestones in the last decade, your voices helped Taiwan successfully end the old one-party dictatorship and create a two-party system, lift the 38 year-old martial law, and close the darkest record of human rights violations; thereby bringing real hopes for democratic reforms and freedom from fear. Now, at this critical juncture in selecting the winner of the

fourth nationwide television station, would you give us a timely and most crucial support to ensure that this winner will be a non-KMT applicant so that democracy will not be an empty slogan but a real way of life in Taiwan.

Thank you for your attention and support.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, March 23, 1995, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Business meeting, to mark up an original bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance and making rescission for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995.

SD-192

MARCH 27

9:30 a.m.

Finance

To hold hearings to examine the accelerating growth of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

SD-215

2:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to review United States dependence on foreign oil.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Executive Office of the President, and the General Services Administration.

SD-138

MARCH 28

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1995 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.

SD-138

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

Armed Services

Strategic Forces Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on U.S. ballistic missile defense requirements and programs.

SR-222

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on the nomination of Daniel R. Glickman, of Kansas, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management and The District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to examine initiatives to reduce the cost of Pentagon travel processing.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 454, to reform the health care liability system and improve health care quality through the establishment of quality assurance programs.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for foreign assistance programs, focusing on Africa humanitarian and refugee issues.

SD-192

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine United States assistance to Europe and the newly Independent States of the former Soviet Union.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to access to health care clinics.

SD-192

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the defense technology and industrial base policy.

SR-232A

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 141, to repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, S. 555, Health Professions Education Consolidation and Reauthorization Act of 1995, S. 184, Office for Rare Disease Research Act of 1995, proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Ryan White Care Act, and pending nominations.

SD-430

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food Safety and Inspection Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Judiciary, Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Judicial Conference.

S-146, Capitol

Armed Services

Closed business meeting, to consider certain pending military nominations.

SR-222

10:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-485

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine proposals to reform habeas corpus procedures, focusing on eliminating prisoners' abuse of the judicial process.

SD-226

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Airland Forces Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on tactical aviation issues.

SR-222

MARCH 30

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 506, to reform Federal mining laws.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of AMVETS, American Ex-Prisoners of War, Vietnam Veterans of America,

Blinded Veterans Association, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the science programs of the National Science Foundation and activities of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (Executive Office of the President).

SR-253

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to approve the National Highway System and other related transportation requirements.

SD-406

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

MARCH 31

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on agricultural credit.

SR-332

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Court of Veteran's Appeals, and Veterans Affairs Service Organizations.

SD-138

APRIL 3

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Office of Personnel Management.

SD-138

APRIL 4

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to strengthen and improve United States agricultural programs, focusing on market effects of Federal farm policy.

SR-332

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.

SD-106

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Na-

tional Park Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings to examine the Small Business Administration's 8(a) Minority Business Development Program.

SH-216

APRIL 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the U.S. Forest Service land management planning process.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings to examine the future of the Smithsonian Institution.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Economic Research Service, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, all of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Bureau of Prisons, both of the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on welfare reform in Indian Country.

SR-485

APRIL 6

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy programs.

SD-106

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to approve the National Highway System, issues related to the Woodrow

Wilson Bridge, and the innovative financing of transportation facilities.

SD-406

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget.

SD-116

APRIL 26

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for energy conservation.

SD-116

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Food and Consumer Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Legal Services Corporation.

S-146, Capitol

11:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for fossil energy, clean coal technology, Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and the Naval Petroleum Reserve.

SD-116

APRIL 27

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Federal Transit Administration, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

MAY 2

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 3

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry.

SD-192

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 4

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-192

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for Environmental Protection Agency science programs.

SD-138

MAY 11

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

SD-116

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

SD-192

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 23

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on direct lending practices.

SD-430

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1996 for the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 24

9:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the 10th Amendment and the Conference of the States.

SD-226

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine ways that individuals and families can better plan and pay for their long term care needs.

SD-628